

SETTLING THE ADJUSTMENT AGAIN.

There are very few men for whom we entertain a higher respect, personally and politically, than we do for Mr. STANTON, of the Memphis district. Yet we very seriously question the policy and propriety of "settling the slavery question" every time a few "Members of Congress" happen to get together. If it is desired to make the slavery question perpetual, such propositions as that made by Mr. STANTON in the democratic caucus will very likely prove effective. Such is not, however, the desire of the South. She has a right to expect peace in consenting to the compromise. She was divided in opinion as to the propriety of that compromise, but unanimously adopted it as a final settlement, in the hope of peace. She has had but little sympathy with the New York "hards" in unnecessarily reviving for their own use, the slavery agitation, when there was no practical question of slavery before the Legislature of the country. Quite as little sympathy will she have with her own citizens who consequently kindle the flame of sectional agitation. Let a practical issue arise, and we are with the South, "at all hazards and to the last extremity." But we will never aid in nor consent to the needless agitation of this exciting and dangerous question to gratify personal pride or to advance partisan schemes.

We cordially approve the policy of the administration of Gen. Pierce in this matter, because we know him to be true to the South, and because his object has been to bury dissensions and to remove the slavery question from the politics of the day. If the attempt has not been successful, the fault lies in the restless ambition of scheming politicians in the northern States, who expect to be very munificently paid for "saving the South," and who are therefore anxious to put her in a position to need salvation as often as possible. We feel very much the same sort of gratitude towards those men which we should feel towards the man who should save our dwelling, and then claim a reward for extinguishing the flames.

We cannot doubt the motive of southern demagogues like Mr. STANTON, who aid these schemes; but, seriously doubting the policy of their course, we have felt compelled to utter our opinions.

"DEMOCRATIC WAR."

We have heard of a description of the poverty of a certain country, in which the climax was reached by the declaration that "the dogs were so poor that they had to lean against the stumps to bark." We would not be so impolite as to compare any of our opponents to dogs. Yet whiggery is now a very poor country. Whig editors have nothing in whiggery to fall back upon for comfort. But for an occasional appearance of a "democratic war," they would have no politics to talk about. We heartily pity the lank and hungry fellows who have to put themselves up against the New York factionists to bark.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, M.

Two hundred and seventeen members of the House in attendance.

The Hon. Linn Boyd was elected Speaker. He received 143 votes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Further Particulars of the Democratic Caucus.

The caucus met in the hall of the House. There was a tolerably free appearance of "democratic war," and several others were, however, absent. They organized by the appointment of Mr. Olds to the chair, and Ingersoll, of Conn., and Davis, of Indiana, as secretaries. The rules of the House were adopted as the rules of the meeting.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered a series of resolutions affirming the principles of the Baltimore platform, and in favor of carrying out the principles of the caucus against interference in State politics. These were voted on at a point of order.

An appeal was taken, but the chair was sustained by a large majority.

They then proceeded to ballot for Speaker. On the first ballot the vote stood:

Boyd, 45
Dancy, 27
Olds, 35
Babcock, 1

Total, 118

On the second ballot the vote stood as follows:

Boyd, 64
Dancy, 27
Olds, 21

The Hon. Linn Boyd was declared nominated.

They next balloted for the remaining officers, which resulted as follows: Forney, clerk; Glassburner, sergeant at arms; both nominated on the first ballot. McKew was nominated for door-keeper on the 2d ballot, and Johnson for postmaster, all being old officers.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Atchison, President pro tem, took the chair at a quarter past 12 o'clock, and called the Senate to order. The credentials were presented by Robt. W. Johnson, Senator from Arkansas, in place of Solon Borland, resigned; also the credentials of Philip Allen, Senator from Ohio, resigned, for six years; of John Bell, of Tennessee, for six years.

Mr. Benjamin said that the Hon. John Shiloh had been elected to the Senate in place of Mr. Soule, but his election was not known to him, and he would not go to objection to his being sworn.

No objection being made, Mr. Shiloh was sworn, together with Messrs. Bell, Allen, and Johnson.

Mr. Broadhead, of Ohio, moved for the appointment of the Secretary to notify the House that a quorum of the Senate was present, and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, gave notice of bills granting land to Iowa for railroad purposes, and to establish territorial government of Nebraska.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, gave notice of bills granting lands to Iowa for connecting the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Mr. Owen gave notice of bills making donations of public lands to California for the purpose of constructing a railroad and telegraph line from San Francisco to the Colorado river, with a branch passing to the boundary line of Oregon, and to establish a line of mail steamers from San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands, to Shanghai.

Mr. Seward offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the President be and he is authorized, if not in his opinion incompatible with public interest, to communicate any correspondence that may have taken place between the government and the King of the Sandwich Islands.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Fish submitted the following resolution, which was also laid over:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the causes and extent of the slave trade and mortality prevailing on board of emigrant ships on voyages to this country, and whether further legislation is needed for the better protection of the health and lives of the passengers of such vessels.

A resolution providing for the appointment of two chaplains, one for each house, was adopted.

HOURS.—The House met at noon. The galleries were crowded and there was much excitement.

Mr. Linn Boyd was chosen Speaker.

The rules of the last House were adopted, and the committee of five were ordered to be appointed to revise them, and report to the House.

The members were sworn in by the President.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the organization, and to wait on the President.

The House then proceeded to elect a clerk and other officers.

Mr. Forney was elected clerk—Forney 121, R. M. Young 27, R. P. Smith 10, B. B. Pringle 18, and E. H. Hutchinson 13.

The remaining officers as nominated by the caucus were elected.

The members then proceeded to select seats.

Several notices of bills were given, when the House adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We publish in detail the foreign news brought by the Atlantic. It will be found highly interesting.

The Sultan has placed himself at the head of the army, and the lively enthusiasm prevailed among the Turkish troops.

The Emperor of France appears anxious that a war should take place between Turkey and Russia. The French people are much excited in favor of a war.

It is reported that the Turks were compelled to evacuate the island in front of the strong Russian position of Giurgio.

Prince Paskievitch was expected to take command of the Russian army.

The Car will soon approach the seat of war. In Asia the Turks continue to be very successful.

A disaffection had taken place among the Poles in the Russian army, and a number of them had been shot.

The Russian commander had countermanded the order for the embarkation of the troops at Odessa, fearing that they would fall into the hands of the Turkish fleet. The distinguished Hungarian, Gen. Gortchakoff, had received a command in the Turkish army.

Prince Gortchakoff had issued a proclamation ordering the subjects of Turkey to quit the Principality. He also invites the people of the Territory to enter the Russian service. This latter movement had created much alarm.

The reserve of the Turkish army is under the command of Rifaat Pacha, who has established his headquarters at Sophia. The reserve number 120,000, it is intended to operate with Omar Pacha, or sustain him in case of defeat.

The Turkish War.

A decisive battle was hourly looked for, Report says the battle has already been fought, at or near Bucharest, and victory is variously assigned to either side.

The authentic statement of any republic the Turks have met with, is that on the morning of the 9th, their force of 2,000 men was compelled to evacuate the island in front of the strong Russian position of Giurgio.

The Battle of Otintza.

We have a detailed account of this first encounter between the Moslems and Russians. It proves to have been an affair of much more importance than at first stated. After a continued fire from midday of November 1st to daybreak of the 2nd, the Russian position was exhausted, and with the wild cries of Moslem warfare the entire Turkish force charged the enemy with bayonet and sabre, and scattered them at all points. The Russians left twelve hundred on the field in killed and wounded, and were driven back upon Bucharest, brought up the pursuing Turks, who then returned to Otintza and encamped upon the field, their first care being to bury the slain.

The battle of Otintza, which was a tactical defeat for the Russians, was a tactical victory for the Moslems. The Moslems were victorious in the battle, but they had occupied a strong position on the plain near the Danube, and the Russian position was exhausted, and with the wild cries of Moslem warfare the entire Turkish force charged the enemy with bayonet and sabre, and scattered them at all points. The Russians left twelve hundred on the field in killed and wounded, and were driven back upon Bucharest, brought up the pursuing Turks, who then returned to Otintza and encamped upon the field, their first care being to bury the slain.

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